

Woodbury, Union City, Hoboken, and Newark, N. J.; Wichita Falls and Denison, Tex.; Asheville, Salisbury, and North Wilkesboro, N. C.; St. Paul, Minn.; Fargo, N. Dak.; Meadville, Lewistown, Erie, and Reading, Pa.; Norwich and Waterbury, Conn.; Baton Rouge, La.; Elkins, W. Va.; Enid, Okla.; Yakima and Spokane, Wash.; Caldwell, Idaho; Butte, Mont.; Fort Dodge, Dubuque, and Sioux City, Iowa; Columbus, Lima, Cambridge, Portsmouth, and Lorain, Ohio; Anderson, Columbia, and Greenwood, S. C.; Vicksburg, Miss.; Athens and Columbus, Ga.; Coffeyville, Kans.; La Crosse and Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.; Cape Girardeau, Mo.; Lockport and Troy, N. Y.; Miami, Fla.; West Frankfort and Du Quoin, Ill.; Nashua, N. H.; and Pine Bluff, Ark.

It was also alleged in the libels that the drugs had been shipped between the approximate dates of March 8, 1944, and February 15, 1945, by the Colusa Remedy Co., from Los Angeles, Calif.; and that the circulars, which were shipped, in some instances, with the drugs and, in other instances, before or after the drugs had been shipped, accompanied the drugs when they were introduced into and while they were in interstate commerce.

The bottle labels and boxes bore the statement: "Natural Unrefined Petroleum Oil." Examination of samples of the products disclosed the composition to be as stated.

The drugs were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the circulars and the pictures of a man's back, two hands, and a leg before and after treatment were false and misleading, since the statements and pictures represented and suggested that the drugs would be efficacious in the treatment of psoriasis, eczema, leg ulcers, itch, and athlete's foot. When used alone or in combination with each other, they would not be efficacious for such conditions.

Between August 11, 1944, and May 22, 1945, no claimant having appeared, judgments of condemnation were entered and portions of the products and circulars were ordered delivered to the Food and Drug Administration, and the remainder were ordered destroyed.

1385. Misbranding of Marvel Herb Tea. U. S. v. 138 Packages and 447 Packages of Marvel Herb Tea. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.
(F. D. C. No. 12330. Sample No. 76998-F.)

On May 6, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of New Jersey filed a libel against 138 3-ounce packages and 447 7-ounce packages of the above-named product at Jersey City, N. J., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about December 7, 1943, from Pittsburgh, Pa., by the Marvel Products Co., Inc.; and charging that it was misbranded.

The article was alleged to be misbranded (1) in that the statement on the packages, "Minimum weight of contents 3 ounces [or "7 ounces"] when packed," was false and misleading as applied to the article, which was short-weight; and (2) in that its label failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of contents.

On July 10, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1386. Misbranding of Munyon's Paw Paw Tonic. U. S. v. 60 Packages of Munyon's Paw Paw Tonic. Default decree of condemnation and destruction.
(F. D. C. No. 12137. Sample No. 52843-F.)

On April 4, 1944, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Virginia filed a libel against 60 packages of the above-named product at Norfolk, Va., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about July 30, 1943, by Phoenix Preparations, from Scranton, Pa.; and charging that it was misbranded.

Analysis showed that the article consisted essentially of water, extracts of plant drugs, including strychnine and an emodin-bearing drug, together with a trace of an iron compound.

The article was alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling were false and misleading since the article contained no ingredients which would be effective in producing the results claimed. These statements represented and suggested that the article would be efficacious in the treatment of dyspepsia, indigestion, dizziness, poor circulation, sleeplessness, nervousness, constipation, weakness, general debility, all stomach troubles, loss of vitality, liver and blood ailments, catarrh, kidney and rheumatic complaints, syphilis, and weak heart. The labeling further represented and suggested that the article would dissolve albumen; that it would tone the stomach, liver, and nerves; that it would build nerves and muscles; that it would build up the system when suffering from catarrh; that it would aid body strength and mental force; that it would furnish good, rich blood; that it would give life and snap to the overworked and rundown, and make old folks feel strong; that it would drive out

poisons and impurities of the blood; that it would bring back strength and vitality; and that it would be an excellent vermifuge.

On May 30, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1387. Misbranding of Rolle Garlic and Parsley with Honey. U. S. v. 144 Bottles of Rolle Garlic and Parsley with Honey, and a quantity of circulars. Default decree of destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12251. Sample No. 40288-F.)

On July 19, 1944, the United States attorney for the District of Minnesota filed a libel against 144 4-ounce bottles of the above-named article and a quantity of circulars at Faribault, Minn., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 2, 1943, and April 6, 1944, by Rolle Vegetable Juices, Inc., from Chicago, Ill.

Examination showed that the product was essentially a sweetened water extract of garlic and parsley.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements in accompanying circulars entitled "Rolle Garlic and Parsley with Honey" regarding its efficacy as an antiseptic and its efficacy in the treatment of a wide variety of symptoms, conditions, and diseases, including diarrhea, high blood pressure, heart and artery diseases, tuberculosis, numbness, dizziness, pneumonia, shortness of breath, and digestive disorders.

On October 6, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment was entered ordering the product destroyed.

1388. Misbranding of Wiel Garlic Tablets. U. S. v. 57 Bottles and 60 Tins of Wiel Garlic Tablets. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12402. Sample No. 60735-F.)

On May 17, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against 57 bottles labeled as containing 120 garlic tablets and 60 tins labeled as containing 24 garlic tablets, at Berkeley, Calif., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 27, 1944, by the Wiel Laboratories, from Medford, N. Y.

Analysis of the article showed that it was a garlic tablet coated with mint-flavor sugar.

The article was alleged to be misbranded because of false and misleading statements on its label regarding its efficacy in building better health, stimulating digestion, and reducing high blood pressure when taken continuously at prescribed intervals. A portion of the article (120-tablet bottles) was alleged to be further misbranded in that it failed to bear an accurate statement of the quantity of the contents, since the bottles contained less than 120 tablets.

On October 2, 1944, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and the product was ordered destroyed.

1389. Misbranding of Benefax Vitamin B Complex, Benefax Vitamins A & D, and Benefax Multi Vitamins. U. S. v. 44 Boxes and 22 Bottles of Benefax Vitamin B Complex, 332 Boxes and 166 Bottles of Benefax Multi Vitamins, and 310 Boxes and 166 Bottles of Benefax Vitamins A & D. Decrees of condemnation. Products ordered released under bond. (F. D. C. No. 12121. Sample No. 33885-F.)

On April 3, 1944, the United States attorney for the Western District of New York filed libels against the above-mentioned products at Rochester, N. Y., alleging that the articles had been shipped on or about September 25, 1943, by the Anacin Co., from Jersey City, N. J.

The articles were alleged to be misbranded in that certain statements in the labeling were misleading. The articles were also alleged to be misbranded under the provisions of law applicable to foods, as reported in notices of judgment on foods, No. 7902, in which are set forth in full the results of analyses and the misleading statements referred to above.

On April 16, 1945, the Whitehall Pharmacal Co., claimant, having admitted the allegations of the libel, judgment of condemnation was entered and the products were ordered released under bond, conditioned that the display cards be destroyed.

1390. Misbranding of Bates vitamin preparations. U. S. v. 104 Bottles of Bates Calcium Pantothenate Dextrorotatory, 116 Bottles of Bates Multiple Vitamin Tablets, 32 Bottles of Bates Vitamin A & D, 34 Bottles of Bates Natural B Complex, 20 Bottles of Bates (Nicotinic Acid) Niacin, 20 Bottles of Bates (Thiamine) Vitamin B₁, 20 Bottles of Bates Riboflavin Vitamin B₂ (G), and 20 Bottles of Bates (Ascorbic Acid) Vitamin C. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. D. C. No. 12426. Sample Nos. 60550-F to 60557-F, incl.)

On May 24, 1944, the United States attorney for the Northern District of California filed a libel against the above-mentioned products at San Francisco,